



# **RENEWABLE ENERGY, GENDER AND ENERGY POLICY : MALI CASE STUDY**

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GENDER AND ENERGY WORKSHOP  
December 7, 2000**

**WINROCK INTERNATIONAL  
AFRICAN WOMEN LEADERS IN AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT (AWLAE)  
PROGRAM  
&  
CLEAN ENERGY GROUP**



# MALI : PRESENTATION

■ 1 241 000 km<sup>2</sup>

- $\pm$  40% Desert
- $\pm$ 30% endangered with desertification
- $\pm$  30% safe but vulnerable

■ 9 700 000 hbts

- **73.4% rural**
- 26.6% urban
- **51.7% women**
- 48.3% men



# ENERGY SITUATION

- 90% provided by forests (wood and biomass)
- $\pm 9\%$  provided by conventional means
- $\pm 1\%$  provided by new energy



# GENDER ISSUES

## ■ WOMEN

- Supply fuel-wood (+90%)
- Use almost only their own energy
- Make decision on group and individual energy issues
- Benefit from extension, credit, training (10%)
- Are more accountable
- More affected&interested

## ■ MEN

- Supply fuel-wood (10%)
- Use mechanized, animal and their own energy
- Make decision on collective energy issues
- Benefit from extension, credit, training (90%)

# ENERGY GENDER ROLES

Sample

Roles	Women	Energy Need	Men	Energy Needs
<b>Reproduction:</b> Maternity/Health Education/Feeding	Childbirth Give bath to men and children Provide drinking water Prepare traditional medicines Care children Provide firewood Cook Process products	Light, hot water Hot water Clean water easy to get Fire, heat Light Wood reduction/replacement Fire, electricity, heat Fire, electricity, heat	Support women Provide traditional medicines Buy drugs Care Children Provide food Provide firewood	Light Light Wood reduction/replacement
<b>Production:</b> Agriculture Forestry Fishing Poultry	Grow crops, harvest, store Process products and sell Process fish and sell Grow/feed animals Process milk Sell	Mechanization whenever possible Wood reduction/replacement Fire, heat	Grow crops, harvest, store Sell goods Grow plants Sell wood Catch fish Grow animals Sell	Mechanization whenever possible
<b>Socio/Cultural :</b> Ceremonies Organization Others	Provide firewood Provide water Pound cereals Cook	Wood reduction/replacement Clean water, easy to get Mechanization Fire/heat	Provide cereals Provide money Provide construction wood Plan village's development (meetings during the night)	Light Electricity

## WOMEN'S BASIC AND STRATEGIC ENERGY NEEDS ANALYSIS

Roles	Basic Needs	Strategic Needs
Childbirth Provide hot water for bath to en and children Provide drinking water Prepare traditional medicines Care children Provide firewood Cook  Process food	Solar photovoltaic systems, solar water heater in health centres Solar water heater, improved wood and coal stoves Solar, wind or manual pumps Improved wood and coal stoves Solar photovoltaic systems Animal traction carts Improved wood and coal stoves, solar cookers, gas and kerosene cooking technologies Improved wood and coal stoves, solar cookers, gas and kerosene cooking technologies	<b>Save lives, get healthy, save time</b>  TRAINING (Literacy, leadership and technical skills)  ACCESS INFORMATION  PARTICIPATION TO PUBLIC LIFE  <b>Value their social status</b>
Grow crops, harvest, transport and store Process products Sell goods  Process fish and sell  Grow/feed animals Process milk Sell	Wind, solar and manual pumps, milling machines, animal traction for carts and ploughs, solar dryers  Improved wood and coal stoves, improved smokers, solar cookers, gas and kerosene cooking technologies	Save time and health for other generating activity   INCREASE INCOME AUTONOMY  <b>Value their roles and participation in the community development</b>



# GENDER & ENERGY : OPPORTUNITIES

- Energy policy : favorable & Almost complete regarding :
  - Decentralization
  - Traditional energy
  - Electrification/Rural electrification
  - Kerosene use
  - New energy (solar, wind, plant oil, etc.)
  - Women's implication
- Existing results
  - Existing partners
  - Existing technologies in all energy areas
  - Multiple positive experiences registered since 1960 and their impact on the living conditions of communities, specifically women

# GENDER & ENERGY : OPPORTUNITIES

## ■ WOMEN THEMSELVES

- Numerous
- Most affected
- Most interested
- Have a traditional knowledge of energy issues
- Motivation to participate financially







# GENDER & ENERGY : CONSTRAINTS

- **Government** : Poor policy implementation, lack of coordination, limited areas benefiting, weak representation in the field, high taxation of imported technologies
- **Private sector** : Lack of information for customers, high prices, concentration in urban areas, spirit of traders instead of developers
- **Research** : Research funds, technology adaptation
- **Decentralized local district** : Lack of planning, participatory approaches, gender and fundraising skills
- **Women** : Poor access to information, organization, credit, literacy and technical skills; Weak participation in decision making.
- **Men** : Under estimate the importance of energy problems



# GENDER & ENERGY : PROPOSED STRATEGY

## ■ GENERAL :

- Government willingness and commitment to a dynamic energy program
- Structured network of partners
- Public awareness campaign
- Training
- Research

## ■ WOMEN IN PARTICULAR :

- Organization in strong self-help groups
- Training (personal, literacy, and technical skills)
- Awareness raising on technology
- Support provision

# WINROCK AND GENDER ISSUES

## ■ AWLAE

- Conducted studies and roundtables to help rural women identify their own situation and problems
- Did training of professional women to enable them to work with and for rural women
- Provided assistance in local district planning.



# WINROCK AND GENDER ISSUES

## ■ ON-FARM and F/NRM

- Provided equipment, credit, and fertilizers to women groups
- Assisted them with literacy and technical training

